A W Negley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, February 21, 1812. No. 1317

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,

with some

China and Glassware,

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

COTTON—A CURE FOR BURNS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. W. Browne—dated Troy, New-York, December 21, 1811.

Some time since I communicated to you an extract from the *Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum*, on the virtue of COTTON in cases of scalds and burns. I was sorry to find you had mislaid it—I think you will do well to publish this statement in Liberty Hall.

In Baltimore I became acquainted with *Dr Nathaniel Potter*, who formerly studied under doctor Benjamin Rush, and whose character stands high in the line of his profession, and is the editor of the above work. Being conversing one day with him in the street, a person came by whose hand was wrapped in a handkerchief: the doctor stopped him and requested him to shew me his hand, and inform me what was the matter with it.—He informed me that on the Monday preceding he was boiling some rosin to make a salve for the sore back of a horse (bein a farrier) the vessel being in danger of upsetting, he caught it with his hand, and thereby scalded his fingers with the boiling rosin. He said the pain was so exquisite, that he threw himself on the ground in an agony; but finding the hot rosin stuck to his fingers, he applied lard, and melted off the rosin by the same fire.—He afterwards wrapped it in *cotton wool (or raw cotton)*—the anguish moderated, and the fingers soon healed. On removing the handkerchief, I noticed that there was scarcely the appearance of any scald; near the nail of the little finger was a small sore, and some cotton sticking to it; but he informed me that he intended the next day (Saturday) to lay aside the covering, as it was no longer troublesome.—The doctor referred me to the publication, as he wished the subject to be universally known. On examining the piece, I found it contained a communication from a doctor Hallam (if my memory is correct) to the editor, in which he states, that a certain woman being carding cotton wool, her child pulled a vessel of hot water then on the fire, and a quantity splashed over its body. The mother stripped off the clothes, and not havin others near, to prevent the child from taking cold, wrapped it in raw cotton. The distress of the child was great for a short time, but it soon became quiet, and in about an hour fell asleep. As she did not wish to disturb the child, it remained in the cotton all night, and to the astonishment of the mother, in the morning there was but little appearance of the scald.

Another case was therein stated, of a negro child who burnt its hands with hot cinders. Cotton was immediately applied, and produced the same effects as in the former case. The doctor had an opportunity of a proof on his own child, who was scaled by hot water, and found the salutary effects; the same day, the child, with its mother, paid a visit at Havre de-Grace, and next morning there was no appearance of the scald. This led the doctor to try the efficacy of cotton in inflammatory cases, and found it relieved an inflamation in the face.

Dr. Potter states a case in his practice, of a boy scalded by water from the spout of a tea kettle on his back. He applied the cotton wool—the boy was in great distress for a short time, about 20 minutes, when the anguish abated, and in an hour he fell asleep. The next morning he examined the patient, and the scald was cured, save a small spot, and on enquiry he learnt that the cotton had slipt from that part; by the second day that part was cured also.

These cases leaving a strong impression on my mind, I have endeavoured to communicate the subject in a variety of companies, and since I have been in this neighbourhood I have had several opportunities of proving the truth of it. Two instances in the family of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blackford, of Lansingburg, and one at Waterford, whilst I was visiting in those places.

The doctor suggested an idea, that if cotton be useful in burns and scalds, it might also be useful in cases of chilblains and frozen feet. One evening last week, a neighbour of the doctor's having been at work in the snow, found his heels frozen; he happened to call at the doctor's to visit me, complained of his heels—that he had tried bathing his feet in cold water, but they were still very painful. I advised the trial of cotton; he immediately applied some, and having sat with us perhaps two hours, on enquiry found the pain had ceased. I was mentioning the circumstance to a gentleman of his acquaintance had applied cotton to his chiblains, and found great relief.

It would be well if persons would follow the example of Dr. Blackford, who has laid a quantity of cotton in a certain place; known to his numerous family, to be ready for application in case of accident.

Cincinnati paper.

SCOTCH HEROINEISM.

Margaret Lambrun was born in Scotland in the time of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, by whom she was taken into service; as was also her husband, who died of grief for the unhappy fate of his mistress. Margaret, determined to revenge the death of her queen, as also of her husband, repaired to the English court to execute her purpose on Queen Elizabeth—where disguising herself in man's apparel, and in the crowd, she endeavoured to push her way through, she accidently dropped one of her pistols, which being observed, she was immediatly seized and carried before Elizabeth, who examined her closely as to her intentions. Margaret replied, 'Madam, although I appear in this habit, I am a woman; I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief, to see that innocent Queen so iniquitously put to death. Now, as I had the greatest love for them both, I resolved to revenge their deaths by killing you. I had made many efforts to divert my resolution, but in vain; I found myself necessiated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance when she is impeled by love.' Elizabeth calmly heard this speech, and answered, "You are then persuaded that in this action, you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you, but what think you is my duty to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a Queen or as a judge, and being answered that it was put as a Queen she replied—"Then your Majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But," said Elizabeth, "what assurance can you give that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," rejoining Lambrun, "a favour given under restraints, is no favor at all; and in so doing your Majesty would act as a judge."

The Queen was struck with her noble behavior, that she granted her a pardon, and a safe conduct till she got out of the kingdom.

From the New-York Gazette, Feb. 3.

Last evening, the fast sailing ship Amiable Matilda, Capt. Hague, arrived in 38 days from London. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to Dec. 18.—The price of bread had considerably advanced.—The Orders in Council occasioned considerable murmuring.—Troops were daily sailing for Lisbon—The United States frigate Constitution sailed from Cowes, Dec. 21, for France, then to proceed home.—Col. Burr was on the eve of sailing from England for New-York, in the ship Jane. The brig Female, of Baltimore, for France, was sent into England Dec. 5.

The British ship of war Saldenha, of 36 guns, Captain Packenham, was lost off Cork the 3d of Dec. and all on board perished. The Talbot sloop was lost at the same time.

Mr. Shaw, an American gentleman, left London on the 13th December for Paris, with dispatches from Mr. Russel for Joel Barlow.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—We can take upon ourselves to say, that the rumours in circulation respecting the the change in administration are without foundation, and that Mr. Perceval is fully in the confidence of the Prince Regent.

An express we received from Windsor, yesterday, at York House, stating, "That his majesty eat his meals regularly, and was tolerably well in bodily health."

We have intelligence from Copenhagan, that Mr. Erving, Special Minister from the U. States at the Court, has at length received an answer to his remonstrance against the condemnation before the tribunals of Paris of American vessels brought into Danish ports. He is informed, that the Danish Admiralty courts have no jurisdiction over the vessels in question, as they are captured beyond the limits of the Danish waters, or at the distance of more than four miles from the coast.

We learn from Petersburgh, that Bonaparte has demanded peremptorily of the Emperor Alexander, the immediate payment of the Dutch Loan. The demand has had a very sensible effect on the Russian exchange.

Dec. 13.—A messenger arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning, with despatches to Mr. Foster, our minister in America. He went on board the Mullett schooner, which sailed with him at twelve o'clock the same day.

Dec. 17.—A letter from general Auchmuty, dated Batavia, Aug. 31, says—"We landed on the 4th inst. within about 12 miles of Batavia which was taken possession of on the 8th without opposition. On the 10th the troops had a sharp affair at Waltevreede with the left of general Jansen's army, which terminated in driving them into their strong position at Cornelis. On the 20th we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried and the whole army, upwards of 10,000 disciplined men, were either killed, taken or dispersed, with the exceptions of a small party of horse that escaped with general Hanson. We killed 2000, took three generals, and 5000 prisoners, and are now in possession of the whole country west of Cheribon."

Dec. 18.—The news from Paris is to December 12. They speak of peace between Turkey and Russia, and of the Prussian army being on the peace establishment.

NEW YORK, *Fed.* 1.

Last night arrived at this port the ship Governor Strong, Hamilton, from Lisbon, from which port she sailed the 19th of December.

Capt. H. informs that the British and French armies remained inactive in their cantonements. No new operations had taken place.

On the 24th of Decem. capt. H—spoke the British Packet Manchester from England bound to Jamaica, and received London papers to the 6th of December. We have been obligingly favoured with these papers, but at too late an hour, to make much use of them for this days paper. The following comprise a summery of the contents.

The President message to Congress is published in the London Courier of the 5th of Dec. with remarks. It was received by express from Liverpool. The speech caused the rise of cotton in Liverpool of one penny a pound.

Accounts from Lord Wellington, dated the 13th of November, stated, that the country on both banks of the Tagus, as far up as Aranjuez, has been made over by the Emperor to Marshall Marmont for the support of the army in Portugal. This arrangement has reduced Joseph Bonaparte to the greatest distress, as the produce of that country was all that he had to depend upon.

There had been some disturbances in Nottingham, and 34 stocking frames in several workshops were destroyed. Similar destruction took place in several towns in that neighbourhood.

The French papers received in London, stated the indiscriminate condemnation of American vessels at Dantzic and the sale of their cargoes ordered.

Mr. Joel Barlow (says the Courier of the 23d of Novem.) the American Minister at Paris, had his first audience of Bonaparte on the 17th, when he presented his credentials.

(From the London Courier, Dec. 5.)

The speech of the American President, which we received too late yesterday afternoon to insert more than a sketch in part of our impression, is such a one as we expected. Not a document can issue from the mind & cabinet of Mr. Madison, that does not bear the stamp and seal of indiscriminate attachment to France and invariable dislike of Great Britain——These feelings pervade and influence the whole policy of his government, and while they leave him to paliate all the aggressions of one power, induce him to exaggerate and inflame all the acts of the other. What but such feelings could make him attempt to draw such a distinction between different periods and parts of the conduct of France towards America? He tells us first, that there have been successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, and that these induced him to hope that we should repeal our orders in council. Most willingly we reply, but show us that these confirmations do not consist merely in promises and state papers, but are furnished by solid and open deeds that cannot be mistaken. We see you, America, wanting to make us the dupe both of you and France, and desiring us to give you a substantial benefit in return for mere paper assurance that France has repealed her decrees. Every day furnishes occular demonstration that those decrees are still the policy of Bonaparte's empire, and yet you complain of us because we will not be such idiots as to abandon that system which he and you conniving at with him forced us to establish.—Does not every vessel that reaches your ports, bring you fresh confirmation of the vexations and robbery to which you are exposed in the French ports? True says Mr. Madison, Bonaparte has made an ungrateful return for our justice and fairness. He will not repair the other wrongs done to us, to restore the immense amount of property he has seized and condemned. But these acts were committed under edicts which do "not affect our neutral relations, and therefore do not enter into questions between the U. States and other belligerents." Is it possible! does Mr. Madison mean seriously to make use of such a paltry argument——does he think we have been educated in one of his colleges, that we cannot detect the poverty, and impotence of it? America is a neutral power, a beligerent seizes and condemns her property, under no matter what edicts, and yet the President says, that does not affect her neutral relations! She is treated in a hostile manner, and her neutral character and rights are not at all injured! But these violations are committed, not under the Berlin and Milan Edicts, but under others!

Allowing for the sake of argument, that there is some force in this argument, yet Mr. Madison must permit us to remind him, that one of the conditions which he communicated to us, of the alledged repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, was that the commerce of the United States would be restored to the footing on which it was before they were imposed, and that henceforth America might carry on trade without hindrance or molestation.

Prove that it is so—prove that the conditions which were to accompany the promised repeal have been fulfilled, and our orders are repealed of course. But, if you cannot, we shall still conceive, as one of our own secretaries said, that "those decrees are yet substantially in existence and that however the Berlin and Milan Edicts may have varied their form or changed their name, they still continue to influence the policy of the French government."

It is true however, that Madison, in alluding to the rigorous and unexpected restrictions to which the trade with France is subjected, insinuates the necessity of corresponding restrictions on importations from France. But how different always is his language in speaking of the conduct of France from that which he uses in discussing the conduct of England. He knows that our conduct has been the necessary result of the measures of France; yet he keeps this distinction studiously out of sight. One would have thought that the imposition practised upon America, assuring her that she might trade freely & fearlessly and then seizing her trading vessels would have roused the indignation, and swelled the tone of her Chief Magistrate—that he would have felt for his country; that he would have felt for himself. But no—'he has no reason to be dissatisfied; and at some future indefinite period that dissatisfaction may be shown in some restrictions upon imports from France!"

The affair of the President and Little Belt is brought prominently upon the canvas, and the whole blame is attributed to capt. Bingham. Notwithstanding the court martial, we shall never abandon our opinion that the attack was began by the American frigate—that she was sent out with orders to commit hostilities (why are her orders so studiously kept back) and that it is against all probability and common sense that a 16 gun sloop should volunteer an attack upon a heavy forty four gun frigate——Certainly if we were called upon for an opiinion, we would not make this affair the subject of negociation by a diplomatic character—but he would send a stout frigate as our ambassador, to attack and capture the first American Frigate she fell in with. It is thus the British navy punishes any aggression upon it.

Thus we painters write our names as Cos.

The rest of the President's Speech consists in urging the necessity of putting the country in a corresponding armour an attitude, of increasing the work of defence, & military means of the state. The vast navy of the U. States has received the important addition of a frigate to guard the coasts and harbours of a power which has so contemptible a naval force being unmolested by us, is a proof that we have used our naval superiority with exemplary moderation & forbearance.

It has been remarked that the present speech resembles, in many parts the speech of last year, and that the politics of America is remarkably stationary. Even every man must bear witness to the truth of this remark. America fluctuates between her inclinations and apprehensions. She seems always to stand trembling and hessitating on the slippery verge of a war, and to be incessantly tossed about at the mercy of every event; a condi on [illegible] other, most directly tends to palsy the spirit, and to destroy the confidence of a Nation. Of all the evils which can befal the people the first is a government without any fixed principles or plan. No description of rulers can be as pernicious as that tribe of vulgar politicians, whose schemes are perpetually fluctuating, and who live from day to day, and from hour to hour, agitated by every blast of wind and boure away by every current.

LONDON, Decem. 16.

The King of England remains at Windsor, and all hopes of his restoration is given up. The Prince Regent has received so serious an injury, that his life is despaired of.—It appears that a mortification has taken place in his leg, and according to the opinion of the Physicians, amputation will not preserve him.

The affairs of Ireland excite the utmost anxiety of the British ministry, and apprehensions are even felt of a rebellion in that country. The interchange of militia of England and Ireland has been a measure dictated by absolute necessity, and the general persuasion is, that if it were not that the Roman Catholics were firmly convinced that the Prince Regent would procure their emancipation at the meeting of Parliament, even this regulation will not restrain them from open rebellion against their oppressors, accounts from Dublin represent serious riots have occurred in many of the towns between the British militia and the inhabitants, where fire arms were employed to deter the insurgents.

There is not a place throughout the whole empire of G. Britain, that does not feel most sensibly the inconvenience of the absence of all specie from the country. It is very difficult to obtain any thing but bank tokens, not worth more than half the real value for which they nominally pass,—or tokens of private individuals, who are compelled to issue them for the purpose of carrying on their business.—Their is no Gold to be seen, from one end of the country to the other, except what is to be obtained from Portugal. The bank paper is at a great discount, which is increased by the *Landlords* insisting upon being paid their rents in specie.

Parliament is to meet on the 7th of January when much important business will be brought forward. The first object will be to revive the restrictions on the regent and the next the question of Catholic Emancipation. Its friends are fast increasing.

It is mentioned in several accounts, that the government of G. Britan, is now completely convinced of the impolicy of the orders in Council and that it is intended to repeal them soon after the Legislature has been convened. Half the merchants on the *Royal Exchange* has been ruined by them. Should this step not be taken, and recompence made to the United States for the shipping seized under *them*, a *war with* America will ensue. While the Berlin and Milan Decrees are anulled, the British *Paper* Blockkades, as they are called in America, remain in force.

It will be recollected, that the enemy some time ago boasted in his official journal, of the satisfactory state of defence in which Bataivia was placed, and the inference he drew from thence, that our expedition against that colony would fail. He has now, however, a different line of condut to pursue, and to declare the settlement of no value—no not even worth the preparation which he himself made for the preservation of it—as we have rendered all his endeavours useless, by the capture of the place.—This achivement has, as might be expected, been attended with some loss on our part: while nearly the whole of the enemy's troops have been killed, wounded or taken prisioners.

The dispatch from Lord Minto says, "Our loss consists of one Lieut. Colonel, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns 68 Europeans and about 20 natives killed; 3 lieut. colonels, 2 majors, 14 captains, 36 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 633 Europeans and about 110 natives wounded."

Latest from France—The Schooner Vaiona, Cook, 41 days from Bourdeax arrived at Annapolis — by this arrival, news papers and letters to the 20th of December have been received.

The French editors published our President's Message at full length, without comment.

No army news of importance—The French claim some advantages from partial engagements, in the East of Spain, under Suchet, subsequent to the fall of Sagunta. The Prussian army is reduced to the peace establishment. There continued a suspension of hostilities between the Turks and Russians: but the latter demanded terms which the Turks would not concede, & active hostilities were expected to commence.—Some failures in Vienna are spoken of by the French Journals, as resulting from hazardous speculations—but in what they do mention.

London Decem. 6.—Letters from Dublin announce great disturbances continue in the County Down.—It is said that the rebels have taken a most diabolical oath of a nature so attrocious that we almost hesitate to credit it.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.

Old times returned.—The last fifteen days have not perhaps been surpassed for cold, by the same number, at any time since the discovery of the country. On Saturday morning at day break the mercury in the thermometer stood at 30 below zero, on Fahrenheits scale, in the Lower Town—We are assured it was at 34 and 35 in the Upper Town.

If the beginning of the winter was remarkable for mildness, a balance has been pretty well struck these three or four days past by the extreme severity of the weather. We are sorry to learn, that a centinel of the 41st Regiment was, on Saturday night, found frozen to death, at his post on Cape Diamond. Other accidents by the frost are spoken of; but as we cannot vouch for their truth, we dare not venture to particularize them.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25

For these last ten days the weather has been more severe than remembered for many years past. On Saturday last thermometer stood at 26 below 0. From a want of fuel, an infant was found frozen to death in bed in St Laurence Suburb.—It is said the mother also perished, but this we cannot vouch for.—Among the poor the distress has been universal. Wood has been sold at the enormous rate of 40s. per cord. The atmosphere has now become more mild.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican

TERRAPINS! TERRAPINS!!!

The Democrats have rejected the bill for classifying and arming the militia. So much for executive patronage, back stairs influence and "unofficial communication." Not a parasite or page in waiting, that dances attendance on the palace, but has used his utmost exertions to defeat every war measure that seriously looked like war, and subjected the nation to expense. And yet every tide waiter and retainer is abuseing congress for want of spirit and indipendence, and extolling Mr. Madison for his energy, though the natural failings of deceit, gain saying and pusillanimity are as conspicious in his character as cool collected courage was in that of Washington. The president in the first sets all his secretaries at work to prevent an adequate force from being raised to take Canada. He lends a hand to strangle the navy bill, and has caused the militia bill to be defeated, and notwithstanding, he sets the marquis of Whitewash to writing paragraphs in the American, abusing congress and praising himself, because he scorns to renew negociation with England. He scribbles away himself in the intelligencer, and in the same spirit that dictated the famous false proclamations which has led to all his difficulties and disgrace, he villifies federalists, accuses them of eves dropping, and of fabricating conversations between democratic leaders in Washington, for the purpose of sowing desention among the democrats, and in all respects betrays the same fretfullness disquietude and passion which characterised all the conversations and actions of Adams towards the close of his administration. In the last intelligencer, to administer comfort to his reduced and scattered partizans beyond the district, he represents the majority as more united and determined than at any former period and asserts that "the great chain which connects the republican party is unbroken, and the "present administration of the general "government never has been more popu"lar than at this moment." This is as notorious a falsehood as the declaration of the repeal of the French decrees, *disproved* by our functionary at Paris. In Baltimore there are not a third of the Madisonians that could be found at the beginning of the session. They all cry out for a man of energy and of sincerity. The Whig has completely undermined the Madison influence and Billy Pechin and Billy Pinkney may jointly labor in vain to reinstate the little man in the confidence of the people.

He is getting about as low in these parts as his worst enemy could wish him. Almost too low for the good purposes of federalists.

The following, from last evening's Post we know to be correct, for the particulars correspond very nearly with those obtained from a correct source and prepared by us. The lady to whom the letter was addressed, is Mrs. Starten, of Broadway.—N. Y. Gaz.

Yesterday morning a very respectable lady of this city received an anonymous letter, stating that the writers were in great distress, and were desperate.—That they were determined to have money at any rate; and that she must deposit before nine o'clock that evening, on a pile of bricks behind the Panorama, in Broadway, the sum of four hundred dollars in silver or gold, or she would perish by fire or poison. The lady being alarmed made application to the police to know how she should proceed.—She was advised to deposit at the place appointed, a bag containing a number of cents and other samll coins, that should appear by its weight to be the money demanded. Early in the evening she deposited the bag accordingly. In the mean time the police officers took their measures to detect any one who should appear to take up the bag. Justice Warner, and Messrs Townley, Dusenbury and Martin, marshals, stationed themselves in situations to observe every thing that should occur. Soon after the lady had deposited the bag, and her carriage had driven off, two gentlemen to appearance, were seen to walk past the panorama, but did not approach the place of deposit.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the same gentlemen returned, went to the pile of bricks; one of them took up the bag and finding by the feeling it contained money, they supposed they had the 400 dollars they had demanded. They were about to make off with their prize, when the officers coming from their stations seized them and soon lodged them in a place of safety.—They having been examined this morning—their names are Wadsworth and Douglas. In the pocket, of Wadsworth was found a letter from the secretary of War, informing him that he is appointed an ensign in the new army about to be raised. We regret that the government have not attended more to the characters of those they appointed as officers in the army, as this is not the only improper appointment which has come to our knowledge: If such men as Werdsworth are made officers, what man of honour and honesty will ever accept of a commission?

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

"*The aggrandisement of Pennsyl-*
"*vania is magnanimously arrested by*
"*her Legislature, lest it should inter-*
"*fere with that of her sister States.*

THIS bitter biting sarcasm on the common sense and feelling of every Pennsylvanian, is made in referance to the state Legislature having refused to incorporate the stockholders of the late Bank of the United States, and has been anounced with a triumphant sneer in the "*National Intelligencer*," a Gazette published at Washington, under the avowed Patronage of the administration.

It was hoped, that the pernicious policy of the man whose baneful influence will ere long, be considered as opprobrium of the American people, would have been satiated with the prostration of our commerce, which it has nearly extinguished: But even that hope is lost....since, under his successor, the mere creature of his will, it appears, that to equalize local interests, or to gratify personal prejudice, our agriculture, the last resource of the state, must be struck at impeded, and impeired.

The productive fields, the laborious steady industry of Pennsylvania, her capitol, and her credit, must be squared to the disposition, the soil, and the substance of her sister states.——Nay on the very eve of a war, in which we are told we must engage, the burden of taxation must not be lightened to Pennsylvania, but by her own means of improvement, least that burden should be less felt by her than her neighbours. Or if peace should still be preserved, amid the improvidence and imbicility which has left us utterly unprepared for war, the state of Pennsylvania must not be perforated with additional roads, lest they might interfere with the facility of transportations in other directions—her rivers and streams must not be cleared, lest the coal on her shores might come into competition with that furnished by a 'Sister State," or the mills which might be erected, should be equal to all her wants. The numerous population of her metropolis may perish with cold or hunger, rather than not be made tributary to other sources for supply.

The well earned gain of her industrious husbandman must remain useless in their chests, since by the refusal of such means of improvement, the purchase of New lands is a depreciated object, no longer of just avail to the cheerful father, by whom the money has been saved, or to the deserving son for whom the provision was made.

Look at this, ye men of Pennsylvania, and say whether you could have beleived, that your votes for representatives at the last election, could have produced so injurious a result, as the refusal, by your legislature, to receive as a bonus for a bank charter, (which it is in the frequent practice of granting, and which, in the instance referred to, promised equal utility with any similar institution) the following effectual and extraordinary means of improving your country; and that, too, by specified appropriations to the making of roads, building bridges, and improving the internal navigation of the state—say,

$ 500,000 (half a million of hard dollars) as a gift to the state—and

$ 500,000 (half a million of hard dollars) to be loaned to the state for twenty years, at the reduced interest of five per cent!

And what are the objects for which this excessive detriment to the state is to be incurred?

If we are to credit the "National Intelligencer," it is for the Magnanimous policy of not permitting Pennsylvania to avail herself of her own resources, lest her improvement should interfere with that of her Sister States!

Now, admitting this to be the true reason, was there ever so severe a reproach uttered against the proceedings of any Legislature assembly.

What is the first and solemn duty of the legislatnre.

Unquestionably, the advancement, and even "aggrandisement" of Pennsylvania by every fair & honest mean, without bestowing a thought upon the interests of her competitors whoever they may be.

But let this abstraction from her interests be traced to its real source, and it will be found, in an extraneous influence, which neither cares for nor consults the prosperity of Pennsylvania—which, on the contrary would rejoice in its interruption.

Such conduct can never be reconciled to the satisfaction of the much injured people of Pennsylvania,—and is certainly without precedent in the history of legislation.

It will not, however be without benefit, if its due appreciation should place Pennsylvania, under the guidance of men, who will view her just interests as paramount to all others.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *February* 21, 1812.

General William Clark, of St. Louis, has written to his brother at Lousiville, informing him, that a party of Pouount Indians, who reside on the waters of the Illinois river, and who belonged to the Prophet's party, has robbed the trading houses of Mr. G. Hunt, and Nathaniel Pryor, Esq. killed Pryor, and two of Hunt's men.—Hunt escaped.

Various letters from Washington mention, that the committee on foreign relations, instead of being about to make an *ulterior report*, as stated in the National Intelligencer, are unable to agree upon any measure whatever. The war hounds are all at *fault*, and nothing seems to be doing but devising ways and means for either acquiring or retaining office, influence, and salary.

U. S. Gaz.

Nothing of material importance has been done in either House of Congress since our last.

The house of Representatives yesterday rejected by a majority of ten votes, the bill for establishing an invalid corps.

Nat. Intel.

While Mr. Gallatin went on selling out the property which federalists had in the stock in the U. States Bank, that is while government were living away on the means which the administration in the hands of federalists had provided, the people were made to believe that there was some magick in Democratic management, by which great things could be accomplished without troubling the people about money. Ignorant novices in Congress appear to have imbibed this opinion and thought their voting an army was all that was necessary both to raise and support an army. Ten years of economy have picked the old Federal carcase, fat as it was, to the bones. And now we shall soon find what magic can do. If Congress, after voting to raise 25,000 men cannot or do not raise them, it will be declared to all the world that we may be the helpless prey of any nation. It will be the most astonishing proof of weakness, that so large, so populous and so vain glorious a nation ever afforded. We shall most certainly be a thousand times worse insulted than ever, if after all our talk about raising armies and making conquests, we cannot in 17 or 18 U. States, bring into the field such military force, as even the town of Sparta in the times of its republican glory could produce on any considerable emergency.——Whatever Great Britain or France may choose to do hereafter, they will see there is no check, but their own disposition. How is America fallen!

Repertory

The National Intelligencer boasts that democracy was never stronger and more united, while the minority in Congress are represented to be much divided. In our turn we may be allowed to state that letters from all parts of the union, written by the most distinguished citizens, admire and applaud the wise and patient conduct of the minority, and represent federalism as never so animated, and confident of the country ultimately putting down the authors of the "unfortunate, imbecile and miserable policy" by which our "chapter of accident politicians" have contrived to distress the whole nation. We have nothing to fear but another Erskine arrangement, for which that seduced minister ought to have been exemplarily punished as a warning in such like cases. The English government is represented as being very partial to the federal party, and their way of showing it has heretofore been by doing something down federalism at the moment it is about to rise. A very intelligent gentleman in England insists upon it, that ministers prefer a democratic to a federal administration, because from the former they have nothing serious to apprehend, while the latter would soon fight or have justice. When Jay went to England, what said Washington and Hamilton: We'll try to negociation first, if that fail—fight; and they meant to do so, and England knew it, and acted accordingly.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

Secretary Gallatin's Report. Never did a party experience so mortifying a stroke as is given in this report to the advocates of democracy. *All* that they denounced as wrong in the conduct of Federalists, when in power, is now admitted from their own lips, to have been correct, proper and necessary—and they, themselves, upon the first emergency of national affairs, are bro't to recommend, for the public service, *a direct tax, a tax on stills, a carriage tax, loaf sugar tax, salt tax, stamp tax, retailer's tax*, and double duties on *imports*—What must the people; what *can* the people think of these men, who, but a few years ago—nay, who continue the cry nearly to this very day, against *federal* men, as deserving execration, and to be held up as the enemies of their country, for levying *only a part* of the above named taxes, and yet have the effrontery to come forward now and propose the *same taxes*, but doubly heavy!

There never was a nation more grossly imposed upon and *cheated*, than this people have been by the leaders of the democratic party. Many, who have long been eyeing the course of things, are now convinced of the *gross fraud* which has been practised by these hollow hearted demagogues. The people, honest in their views—unsuspicious and ingenious, could not believe it possible, that those from whose oily tongues rolled in quick succession, all the bland expressions of love and devotion were but as *whited sepulchres, filled with dead men's bones and all uncleanness*.

All the deceitful promises, that government and the national concerns should be carried on without taxes—All those false charges that Federalists had wantonly oppressed the people with unnecessary exactions—with taxes the most odious and hateful—are now dissipated and proved to be utterly unfounded and false.

The Federal men, who, convinced of the general correctness of those measures which they and *their* WASHINGTON approved and adopted—who have persevered in adherence to those principles, which are the real foundation of national existence, in defiance of the persecution with which the vulgar and the wicked have pursued them—can now with that conscious dignity, which ever attends the upright and the just, enjoy the triumph prepared to their hands, while they look down with mingled emotions of pity and contempt upon the folly and malignity of their once bold, but now self condemned accusers.

Trenton Federalist.

It is now more than three months since Congress were specially called together to consult about making "a rapid descent upon Canada"—"before the breaking up of the ice." It was soon manifest that a large majority of both houses were fully of opinion that there remained no alternative but a war with Great-Britain, in which the first object was to be the taking possession of the British provinces in Canada. They accordingly set about it with great spirit, and, what is more remarkable, not a soul opposed them. After three months of hard *war work*, what have they to show for their pains? ——and at the same rate of "*rapid descent*," how long will it take them to reach the *heights* of Abraham?

U. S. Gaz.

Mathematicians tell us that revolving bodies describe equal areas in equal times. Supposing the same rule to apply to *resolving* bodies—how long must the winter continue to enable the two houses of Congress to get possession of Canada "before the breaking up of the ice?"—*ib.*

A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the United States, have became sensible of their injustice and are desirous of returning to their duty.—

And a pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the Commanding Officer of any Military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington,
the 7th day of February, in the
year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and twelve, and
of the independence of the United
States the thirty-sixth.
JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE.
Secretary of State.

The following report appears to have been made, by our *worthy* representative Mr. WM. MARKS.—After assisting by his vote to deprive the Western Country of 175,000 dollars, expressly intended for the Turnpike,—he has the *audacity* to bring forward a proposition which he must know cannot be carried into effect—this is adding insult to INJURY.—We however hope that the people of the western country, will, at the next election, shew their detestation of Mr. Marks and his Colleagues.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Mr. Marks, from the committee to whom were referred certain documents, relative to the contemplated Turnpike from Pittsburg to Harrisburgh, accompanying the Governor's message of the 10th ult. made report, which was read as follows, viz.

That by an act of Assembly, passed April 2. 1811, certain Commissioners were appointed to view the different routes for which laws have been passed for making turnpike roads from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, denominated the Northern and Southern Routes, and to Report to the Governor which of the said routes, should be established, as the one to which the appropriation contained in the said act should be applied; it appears to your committtee that a quorum of Commis sioners, after duly attending to the duties enjoyned upon them by the said act, have reported to the Governor that the Southern route from Harrisburgh, through Bedford, to Pittsburgh ought to be established, as the one to which the said appropriation should be applied.

An act of Assembly was passed Feb. 24, 1806, authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harrisburgh thro' Bedford, to Pittburgh. As the number of shares required by that law have not been subscribed, letters patent of incorporation have not yet issued, and of course the appropriation of the act of April 28 1811, cannot be applied.

Your committee are of opinion, that there are material defects in both the laws, which will defeat the object contemplated by them, unless a remedy be applied by the Legislature.

1. The original incorporation act has fixed but one immediate point of the route; between that point & both extremities the route is uncertain; it cannot be expected that subscriptions can be obtained from persons having but a remote interest in the undertaking, or that any one will lend his aid to an association, when it is doubtful whether the object of that association will be beneficial or detrimental to such person.

2. By the act of April 2, 1811, the Governor is authorised to subscribe 100,000 dollars to the stock of the company, only on the event of 150 thousand dollars be subscribed and actually paid by the stockolders: and a further sum of 100,000 dollars on the completion of every 50 miles of the road. Your committee are of opinion, that the governor should be authorised to subscribe Dollars as soon as the company have obtained letters patent of incorporation, and a further sum of as soon as miles of the road shall have been completed.——Your committee are induced to believe, that if the appropriation be modified, agreeably to the manner they have recommended, the work will be commenced immediately upon the incorporation of the company: and that too large a sum will not at once be withdrawn from circulation in the state and the payment of instalments on the shares subscribed by the State, and by the stockholders, will be more equable than in any other mode that could be adopted. They therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing that as soon as a company shall be incorporated, under the act of Feb. 24, 1806, for making a turnpike road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, the governor shall be authorised to subscribe, on behalf of the state, Dollars to the stock of said company; and also the further sum of Dollars for every miles of the said road, as soon as completed; and also providing for the fixing of the intermediate points in the route of said road.

The following extract, taken from a letter received from Mr. Zadok Cramer, to his friend in this place, dated Natchez Jan. 23, 1812 serves to corroborate accounts hitherto received besides stating other remarkable phenomena in nature, with which we have not before become acquainted

"This morning at eight o'clock, another pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt. Those on the 16th ult. and since, done much damage on the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to Little Prairie particularly. Many boats have been lost, and much property sunk. The banks of the river, in many places, sunk hundreds of acres together, leaving the tops of the trees to be seen above the water. The earth opened in many places from one to three feet wide, through whose fissures stone coal was thrown up, in pieces as large as a man's hand. The earth rocked—trees lashed their tops together. The whole seemed in convulsions, throwing up sand bars here, there sinking others — trees jumping from the bed of the river, roots uppermost, forming a most serious impediment to navigation, where before there was no obstruction—boats rocked like cradles—men women and children confused, running to and fro, and hallooing for safety—those on land pleading to get into the boats—those in boats willing almost to be on land. This alarming and distressing scene continued for several days, particularly at and above Flour Island. The long reach now, though formerly the best part of the river, is said to be the worst, being filled with innumerable planters and sawyers which have been thrown up from the bed by the extraordinary convulsions of the river. Little Prairie, and the country about it, suffered much—new lakes having been formed, and the bed of old ones raised to the elevation of the surface of the adjacent country. All accounts of those who have descended the river since the shocks give the most alarming and terrific picture of the desolating and horrible scene."

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature to the editor, dated

LANCASTER, Jan. 30, 1812

"A grand committee was appointed some time ago to arrange the state into congressional districts. The subject was by them referred to a sub committee. I have just seen an arrangement which they this evening reported to the grand committee; whether they will report it in the same shape to the house I am unable to say: but I find there will be attempts made to alter it in the house, by the members from Lancaster and York particularly, and perhaps by others.—The arrangement is as follows, viz.

Members	*—Districts.*	*Defect.*	*Excess.*
4	City & county Philadelphia, and Delaware	14,056	
2	Montgomery, Chester	701	
2	Lancaster, York		15,885
2	Adams, Franklin, Cumberland	5,008	
1	Dauphin, Schuylkill		4,278
1	Berks		1,838
2	Northampton, Bucks	571	
1	Wayne, Luzerne, Ontario, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter	44	
1	Northumberland		1,327
1	Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, Clearfield, M'Kean		3,608
1	Bedford, Somerset, Cambria	5,853	
1	Indiana, Jefferson, Armstrong, Westmoreland		3 910
1	Allegheny, Beaver		2 485
1	Washington		1 289
1	Fayette, Greene		2,258
1	Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, Warren	5,554	

"A bill is now before the house to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from Northumberland to Waterford in Erie county. It has occasioned much debate—we have progressed in it in committee of the whole to the 10th section. A committee has been appointed to bring in a bill providing that the donation of the state to the turnpike road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, shall be paid in small installments, as the road progresses, and to fix some intermediate points. Whether it will succeed or not I cannot say. I know it will meet with opposition." *Greensburgh Reg.*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

Pittsburgh, Februay 17, 1812.

AT the Regimental Court Martial, held at the house of Samuel Peebles, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 16th of January, 1812, and adjourned from time to time until this day, whereof Captain James B. Clow, is President, and Captain John Robinson, Captain Thomas Wallace, Lieut. David M'Gunnegle, Lieut. William Robinson, Ensign James Irwin, and Cornet Daniel Beltzhoover, members; were tried, *Walter Lithgow* and *Isaac Jenkins*, privates in the second Light Infantry Company, attached to the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Captain Samuel Douglass, on the charges of "Mutiny," "Disobedience of Orders," and "Unsoldier-like Conduct," to which charges the prisoners severally pleaded *not guilty*.

The Court, after mature deliberation found the prisoners guilty of all the charges exhibited against them, and sentenced the said *Walter Ligow* to pay a fine of Seven Dollars, and the said *Isaac Jenkins*, to pay a fine of Five Dollars.

Major E. Pentland approves the sentence of the Regimental Court Martial, orders the sentence to be carried into effect, and the Court to be dissolved

By order of the Major Commandant,
ALEX. M'CLURG, *Adjutant*,
141st Regt. P. M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 9th inst. an apprentice to the Printing business named GILBERT LOWE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, good faced, dark complexion, and short black hair. Has a large scar on his right hand. Had on and took with him, a blue cassimer coat with cross barred gilt buttons, a blue coattee with plain gilt buttons, two pair of blue pantaloons, a dark striped swansdown jacket, a brown and white striped toilinet ditto, a castor hat nearly new, two pair of shoes, three or four shirts, etc. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
Lancaster, February 10, 1812.

N B It is supposed that Gilbert has shaped his course to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of going down the Ohio.

About the middle of December last, a stray BULL came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Plumb township, near Turtle creek, and after repeated trespassing, and coming among the cows, was obliged to take him up as a stray; he is white and red, and well ear-marked; it is supposed that he is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATTHEW SIMPSON.
Allegheny county, February 12, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

A two story Brick house.

ALSO a Stone house and smith shop, situate in Ferry street between Third and fourth streets, and possession given the first of April next, for terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS GORMLY.
February 6, 1812.

N. B. The above will be rented seperate for accommodation.

FOR SALE,

1000lbs. Spanish Sole Leather, of the first quality; also, all kinds of Upper Leather, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, at the south west corner of the Diamond, near Mr. M'Clurg's Store, by

WILLIAM JACK, *Currier.*
Pittsburgh, February 20, 1812.

N. B. An Appeentice will be taken to the Currying business.

Tonsorial Department.

PROCLAMATION 3.

PALACE OF AROMA,

YEAR OF OUR HEGIRA 1.

Concilio manuque—Many & devisable.

SINCE the period of our last Expose, to our good and faithful people, "sombre specks" of "menacing attitude" have from time to time risen above the horizon of our extensive dominions, but the wisdom of our royal self, and beloved ministers has enabled us, to the immortal honor of our great system,

"*To mount the whirlwind and direct the storm.*"

And finally, we have succeeded in decomposing these ominous phenomena, before they had arrived at their bursting point of "meridian altitude," our red brethren in the west, to whom in the plenitude of my philanthropy, I wished to extend the benefits of my system, have been so unreasonable as to think *we cut too close*; they have resisted the advances of our functionaries, and have reduced us to the necessity of sending an "armed force" to open the eyes of these obstinate mortals—they will for the future submit to our *operations* without murmuring; some curious and interesting discoveries have been communicated, by some of the scavans, (whom we dispatched on this expedition) to our institute; these unsophisticated "red brethren," it seems, have made considerable progress in that royal and sublime *science*, at the head of which, our royal self is placed; one of the members, after depositing some of their operative machines, has read a treatise on the expeditious method they have in eradicating completely the frontal ornament of the cranium. We, (ever anxious for the advancement of useful improvement, and not despising any source of information, however humble, when the good of mankind is the object) have extracted some beneficial hints from the felicitous manner of operation of these Heautondidaskomenoi, or self-taught people.—We have likewise to announce that the "Bulwark of the nation" have added new laurels to the wreath that has heretofore graced the corps.

But while WE have been casting our prudential cares upon our frontiers, and extending our vivifying principles a base foe, sent by the genius of Feculency herself, has advanced to the centre of our dominions, and hangs upon the beauteous fabric of our system, like the excrement of the snail upon the statue of the Medicean Venus—Our plans were too well established before the arrival of this demon, to be affected by the poison of his principles; our orthodoxy is too firmly established; this tonsorial monster, this antipode to every thing aromatic, at first had nearly enveigled our sacred self into a kind of alliance; but happily for my people, our olfactory precipients are not to be lulled; we banished him our presence. It may be asked why we have not expelled him from our dominions entirely; but we cannot always condescend to explain our moving principles; the most effectual reasons of state, have little effect upon the minds of the vulgar, who seldom understand, and are still more rarely interested in them; in such cases a prudent prince can only unite the interest of the cabinet with that of the subjects; it is sufficient for us to say, we have acted; but for the satisfaction of my people, I will reveal this much; measures are taken for the final expulsion of this uncourteous interloper; we shall be obliged to make our advances by slow degrees, as this foe to our system carries about him a charm that operates as a noli metangere, with a being of the etherial purity and delicate formation of our sacred self; we must therefore walk by rule; but destsoyed he shall be.

Flebit, & insignis tota cantabitur urbe.

Some small revolutions have taken place in our cabinet since our last; our late prime minister, to whom I offered a mission, has been succeeded by a genius of the most eminent tonsorial talents; a few promethean touches from ourself have rendered him a phenomenon indeed; We are now in a situation to be able to indulge ourself in a little more repose from the immense cares of our empire; We shall not take the field so often in person, but shall direct more of our precious time to the cabinet; We shall now bring to perfection some collateral parts of our system, which hitherto we have been obliged to neglect; every hour will now be productive of some new introductions of peculiar "general utility."

We have with pleasure received many of the probationary odes, for the office of laureat; We graciously condescend to smile upon the efforts of our bards to eulogize the great and beneficial *operations* of our royal self; many have expressed their grateful sentiments with peculiar felicity; We shall, however, leave to our Institute the task of choosing the laureat, and in the mean time we order that the following be inscribed on the pedestal of our Throne.

Imperial shaver on thy laurell'd brow
Roses shall bloom, and wigs spontaneous grew;
On slaughter'd beards thy airy throne shall rise,
And piles of whiskers lift thee to the skies!
Here as thou sitt'st in fashions cause sublime,
Shaking thy razor strop o'er many a clime,
Each rival Barber at thy shrine shall bow
Till time expire, and beards forget to grow.

TIBBETTE, *Autocrat.*

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next

The Tavern and Ferry Stand,

being the Lower Ferry in Pittsburgh, now occupied by William John Dobbin, and known by the name of Jones's Lower Ferry; also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the same, and fronting the river, well calculated for a Boat Yard. For terms apply to

JAMES JONES.
February 20, 1812.

FORT FAYETTE,

FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

EVERY able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 35 years, who shall be recruited for the Army of the United States for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, he will be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay*, and *one hundred and sixty acres of land*; and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land

H. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Commandant.

FOR SALE,

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land, on the Monongahela river, in full view and about half a mile from Elizabeth Town, containing 180 acres. For terms, &c. enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WASHINGTON ROBERTSON
Caunness, February 15, 1812.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Ross township, Allegheny county, on the night of the 16th inst. a grey Mare, Saddle and Bridle.—The mare is 9 years old this spring, about 14 hands and an half high, racks and trots, very clumsey and heavy eared. Whoever takes up said Thief, and secures the mare and property stolen so that the owner may get it again, shall have *Ten Dollars Reward*, or for the mare and saddle, *Four Dollars* and reasonable charges.

GABRIEL FRY.
February 18, 1812

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generl plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part and said Peter Declary of the other part dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sherff.
Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812.

SHEEP SKINS,

Fit for binding Books,

Are immediately wanted, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, by
PATTERSON & HOPKINS.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1812.

LANDS to LEASE,

NEAR TO THE FALLS OF THE

Kiskemenatas-river, and twenty-one miles from Greensburgh.

Four hundred acres called Smithfield, situate on Roaring-run, about a mile from the fork of Rathing-run, warranted in the name of *Robert Smith*, (a tract adjoining in the name of *Rachel Smith*,) *Adam Ashbeau*, is settled on it and cleared 20 acres of meadow.

(It is said there is a fall for a mill on said Land. It is proposed to erect a Fulling Mill, if encouragement be given, a chemical laboratory for refining dyes and colours will be provided by the proprietor of the Land.

☞ There is a valuable bank of *Iron Mineral* near to this land, those who have money, and are desirous to make a fortune will not let slip the opportunity---There is water plenty for a *Furnace, Forge* and five tilt-hammers, all the year. The call for *Bar-iron* and *Castings*, is great and is increasing.---There is a *water carriage* to *Pittsburgh*.

It expected that a road will be opened, (by a law of the legislature) from near the the black horse *Inn* [the stage road to *Philadelphia*]21 miles from *Pittsburgh* to *Anderson's* Farm, by *M'Cleans Mill*, five is to open to *Beaver-run* on the Kiskemenatas-river,- to be taken through this tract of Land, to the Indiana *County-town*, 28 miles,---so as to open a communication to the *Boatable* waters of the Suquehannah, 75 miles,---from the head waters of the Ohio. Another road crossing this road -- To be taken from the fork of the *Connemaugh* and *Loyalhannah*, to the *Allegheney* rivers. [five miles above the Kiskemenatas river] through *Butler county* to the Ohio river.)

Four hundred acres called Erasmus, situate on a run on the north side of *Crooked-creek*, about one mile *S. E.* of *Adam Waltenbaugh*, and about the same distance from *Michael Hertman's* [☞ H — lives west of this tract]--about four miles to the town of Kittanning.

Conditions.——Families may have from 30 to 60 acres, planting fruit trees, of different kinds---to build such buildings as best suits themselves,---to give peaceable possession at the end of the Seven Years lease.

This is as healthy a country, as is in any part of the U. S. It is surprising that the people, migrating do not think more of living in a healthy settlement, than running to the Wabash.---to be oppressed with sickness half of the year,---not only living in frontier country---near the Savages, that should a war break out, they must leave their settlement or be scalped by the Indians, as it would not be in the power of the U. S. to protect so great a frontier.---as at the present day--[look before you leap.] It is not that alone, so many comforts,----rich and inexhaustible mines. Full of industrous mechanicks -not oppressed by grinding speculators, as they are in the state of Ohio, living among friendly neighbours, whom the ties of gratitude, and the laws of hospitality bind them to cherish and love, and whose social minds are governed as a fine river is aided by tributary streams.

ROBERT SMITH.

☞ Those who are desirous to settle on said lands will apply to Mr. J. JACKSON, Armstrong County.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS,
Franklin Head Book-store, Market between Front and Second Streets,

Have just received, a few copies of the

VISION OF DON RODERICK,

A POEM,

By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

To which is added,

AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR,

By H. H BRACKENRIDGE, Esq

(Price 62 1-2 Cents)

Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechim, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.

Pittsburgh, February 5 1812.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK MAN, between 30 and 40 years of age, stout made and healthy; a slave for life. For particulars apply to SUTTON & M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Pitt township.

JAMES HORNER.
February 11, 1812

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE firm of *Price & Wait* have this day dissolved partnership. Claims against said firm to be presented for payment to W Price.

W. PRICE,
P. WAIT.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Allegheny county Mifflin township, a small bay *MARE*, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder I R, no other visible mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.
February 11, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN *GOODS*,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considersble quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the realestate of Willam Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

Whereas Robert Lytle, by his last Will and Testament, appointed me his Executor. I do hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Robert Lytle, to come forward on the first day of March next and pay all demands against them. And to all persons who have demands against the said estate to come forward and have the same liquidated for payment.

SAMUEL HETH, Executor.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Feb. 1, 1812.

BEST green Havanne coffee, in hogheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(*Price 75 Cents*)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber some time last fall, three Sheep, marked as follows:—one a slit in the right ear; one a slit in the left ear, and one has the tip of the right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

JOHN M'LEOD

Pittsburgh (Scotch Hill)
January 27, 1812

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

TO BE LET,

On perpetual Lease,

Two Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next. Enquire of *John Darragh*, or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Secon and Third-Streets, at present occupie by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only of heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A SINGLE TRIAL will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight*.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.

January 30, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable

BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the seience of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science.
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.

Just Received,

Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdi

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allgheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquor from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T and J Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in feesimple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the mamanagement of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas.—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

THE PIONEER.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for "*THE PIONEER*," will please return them to S. ENGLES and Co. Printers, Pittsburgh, as the work will be commenced without further delay.

January 14, 1812.